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The Ohio Statesman

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THE BEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN TO MAN!

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc.

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Ohio Statesman

[From the New York Evening Post.]

A South-side View—An Intercepted Letter from Col. L. Q. Washington to James M. Mason.

The following letter, found among the Standard Budget was written at Richmond as long ago as the 29th of October last, but its speculations are not without interest, and we reproduce it at this late date as well to the extent as because of a kind desire to give Mr. Mason the benefit of this document, so cruelly arrested in its course by our impatient readers.

Richmond, Oct. 29, 1862.

My Dear Sir:—I avail myself of the occasion of sending dispatches to add a few lines.

The campaign seems almost to have closed. Bragg's army and that of Lee and Dorn's, have lost as the result we hoped for.

Bragg has given up Kentucky with a fine army of seventy thousand men, and we have nothing to show but the victory in the partial battle of Perryville. Bragg did not concentrate his troops; he seemed to have no plan; and in the opinion of all, or nearly all, has thrown away the summer and the finest chances for fame. Still, we have a good army intact in East Tennessee, and more of Tennessee than we held at the start.

After Van Dorn's repulse at Corinth matters have relaxed into inactivity in the country west of the Tennessee river. And this quiescence seems to be followed west of the Mississippi.

So, too, on the Potomac. Lee has awaited McClellan's advance, but the latter shows no readiness for a forward movement, although the Northern press (both friendly and hostile to him), claims for him to go over the Potomac and attack Lee. The latter will wait a while longer for his adversary, but, if he comes, will, in my opinion, fall back to a point near Richmond and move on to the south.

Thus far movements seem to pause. What, then, is to be done?

First the Yankees are getting ready naval expeditions. They are conjectured to be for Charleston, Mobile and Savannah. I regard it as quite possible that the first two may fall—the latter is hardly possible. But the fall of all would not have an appreciable effect upon the war. They would cut off a few supplies, but the war would go on as before.

What is to be done? (Thinking of the question) I am sure that we had better, with strong fortifications, more complete preparations, and the advantages of experience.

You may be sure that the war would languish the whole fall and winter ahead but for the fear of European recognition in such a case. If recognition should come before the sailing of the expedition for Richmond (I regard an overland march as out of the question) it is highly probable that the thing would be given up as a useless expenditure of money and blood.

The Northern mind is undoubtedly changing. The rapid and large depreciation of the currency has startled the business men and set them to thinking. (Thinking of the question) I am sure that we had better, with strong fortifications, more complete preparations, and the advantages of experience.

So, too, the fierce division of parties, the triumph of the Democrats, and the frantic exorcism of the Republicans—all put the North in that exact temper when European recognition would be hailed by a large class—perhaps a majority—as a solution of a difficult problem. Recognition before January 1, 1863, would, I have little doubt, give us peace before spring.

Congress has adjourned to meet in January next. They failed to fix upon a permanent seal for the Confederate States. There seems to be a poverty of invention on such subjects. There are persons in Europe whose studies on heraldry, etc., make their suggestions valuable; perhaps one of them might suggest a good design. If you can obtain one I will place it before the committee next session.

The President's health is good, though he works hard. I shall try and send you files, though I am really ashamed to send such a press abroad. The editorial profession has a much harder time of it than we have. Both are in the country.

Messrs. Garret and Hunter were well the other day when I heard from them. Both are in the country.

Would it not be well for some of our writers to indite articles showing the insignificant cities in the Confederate States have 140,000; Mobile, say 15,000; Savannah, 25,000; Charleston, 35,000; Nashville, 30,000; Richmond, 40,000; Wilmington, 10,000; Petersburg, 15,000; Norfolk and Portsmouth, 25,000; total, 330,000. Our population is eleven or twelve millions. Suppose all our cities were lost, what would it amount to? It is different in Europe and as the North. London has one-sixth of the English population. Paris has one-fifth of the French population. It is generally to win France, it is hard for Europe to understand that we are a people of farmers, who have had nearly all their manufacturing and commerce done for them by factors and agents. The distinction is important. Mr. Adams says we have lost our principal city. If that city were lost, five hundred thousand or six hundred thousand people, there would be something in his argument. I think this view important to be pressed. Please speak of it to Mr. Horner.

Yours, very truly,

L. Q. WASHINGTON.

Hon. James M. Mason, London.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The Late Dr. Beecher.

The late Dr. Beecher was eccentric in his personal habits. He lacked system and order both in the disposition of his time and in regard to his person. It is, indeed, surprising that one who so seldom had a set time for different duties should have accomplished anything. Careless of his dress, his personal appearance was usually negligent, though not slovenly. His papers were scattered around loosely, and his writing desk was always a scene of chaotic confusion. Yet, notwithstanding, when it came to prepare matter for his sermons or for the press, he developed an ability for order and accuracy which would hardly be expected. He was very careful and fastidious in his literary labors, rewriting several times sentences and phrases which did not suit him. In this way he acquired a "careless" style which was particularly marked, and could only have been gained by this scrupulous particularity. He was always terse, brief, and concise in his statements.

In regard to his sermons, he was very particular. He either wrote out the discourse in full, or else prepared an elaborate skeleton thereof, and read from the written page the points and arguments, which were short and distinct. In later years he always wore his spectacles in the early part of his sermon, but after having read the points and got fairly on foot, he would remove his spectacles and launch forth into those bursts of oratory for which he was so distinguished. Once he was lecturing on eloquence to a class of students, and advised the system which we have just

described. He instructed them to allow their eloquence to follow their reasoning, "for," said he, "true eloquence is logic set on fire."

There were many contradictions in Mr. Beecher's character. He was very sanguine, always looking on the bright side of things, excepting with regard to the children. They never suffered the slightest illness but his solicitude became extreme, and he anticipated the worst results when there was little if any ground for fear. The domestic bereavement which seemed to have had the greatest effect on him was the death of his first wife, who left him eight children. As an evidence of the intensity of his affection, he at one time